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tunate in so many of his statements." But while much that Herr Lunderstedt has written in his chapter on the style of Maecenas is commendable, his metrical analysis of Augustus' parody of that writer's *prose* (Macrobius *Sat.* ii. 4. 12) into trochaic, cretic, choriambic, and iambic measures (p. 20) is luckily concealed in a foreign tongue from the ordinary "man in the street," who might disrespectfully liken it to the discovery of lyric poetry in the definitions of a dictionary. If the reviewer had only been sufficiently infected by the bacillus Zielinskius, he would venture to extract "non solum numeri simplices sed maxime artificiosi et continuati" (p. 103) from the editor's own excellent Latin. His commentary is so exhaustive, if not exhausting, that it would have delighted old Nicolaus Perrottus of *Cornucopia* fame himself, but it will prove a great help to anybody who may be halted by the vexatious language of Maecenas, who certainly deserved the censure of Seneca for his "eloquentiam ebrii hominis."

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P. Papini Stati Silvae iterum edidit ALFREDUS KLOTZ. Leipzig: Teubner, 1911. M. 2.40.

In the beginning of his new preface, Klotz states that it was his chief purpose, in the preface to his first edition, to show that the *Matritensis* was the source of all other known codices of the *Silvae* and to establish the value of Politian's marginal notes in the Corsinian exemplar of the *editio princeps*. He says that all now agree as to the primacy of the *Matritensis*, but that some are still in doubt as to whether this codex was the one sent into Italy or a copy of it. This question he discusses at some length and concludes thus: "I no longer claim that Politian used a copy of the *Matritensis* (a view I defended in *Hermes* XXXVIII, 1903), but hold, with Thielischer, that he had the genuine Poggian codex."

In the course of his argument, he makes the following points: the ancient codex found in Helvetia by Poggius did not cross the Alps and so could not have been used by Politian; the *Matritensis* was not written in Italy but came from some other place; the writing was not, however, Carolingian as the editor once thought; Politian's statement that the codex he used was *brought* to Italy by Poggius proves that he was ignorant of the real facts; the codex which Politian had was divided into two parts, not mutilated, as is usually understood; Politian erred in the one or the other of two points—either he did not employ the codex sent by Poggius into Italy, or he did not give correct report on verse i. 4, 86*a* when he said that it was lacking in his codex; assumption of the former involves one in greater difficulties, for some of Politian's notes, taken from the book of Poggius, show, when compared with the *Matritensis*, that the latter was surely in his hands; Politian, therefore, simply made a false statement when he said that verse i, 4, 86*a* was not

in his codex; the view, held by some, that the verse had been there but later had been erased is wrong, as is also the view that it had been on the margin and afterward *cut* out; Poggius corrected, in haste, some of the errors in the copy made for him (of the old codex found in Helvetia) and sent by him into Italy.

The editor thought it unwise to burden his *apparatus criticus* with Politian's marginal notes. He realized, however, that he had been too sparing, in his former edition, in his mention of the conjectures of various scholars. More of these, therefore, are now given. On the other hand, many old and refuted conjectures he has excluded. He says that, although not permitted to give a continuous commentary, he has not hesitated to offer an interpretation of the most difficult passages.

The new version of the text shows changes in about a hundred passages. About one third of all these are changes in punctuation, orthography, paragraphing, and capitalization. Five new *lacunae* have been introduced. Some of the more radical alterations are the following: ii. 6, 50, *repetisse* for *par esse*; ii. 6, 70, *germen* for *cardine*; v. 1, 230, *sic cautum* for *siccata*; v. 3, 68, *moritura* for *modo, itura*; v. 5, 46, *vestra modis* for *vestra, domus*. Other interesting new readings are seen at i. 1, 6; i. 4, 4; ii. *praef.*, 29; ii. 6, 30 and 83; iii. 2, 60, 82, and 119; iv. 2, 36; v. 1, 19, 83, and 207; v. 2, 110; v. 3, 140; v. 5, 37 and 75.

In general the editor has performed the task of revision with commendable caution and moderation. But it is the conviction of the reviewer that he has, in some instances, carried his conservatism too far. Students of the *Silvae* will regret that more light has not been thrown on the difficult passages in i. 1, 28; iii. 2, 30; iii. 3, 179 and some others of like nature. Two typographical errors in the text were noted at ii. 3, 15, *placida* for *placidi*, and i. 4, 30, *nostra* for *nostras*.

A complete bibliography has been added. In all about twenty pages of new matter are offered.

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Tales of a Greek Island. By JULIA D. DRAGOUMIS of Athens.
Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1912.

This work may not inappropriately attain brief mention among scholars. The stories deal with the modern peasants of the little island of Poros, but over the life of the present is ever hanging that of the past, just as the Temple of Poseidon where Demosthenes died is as much of a landmark in the island as is the monastery and the chapel with the modern image of the Virgin. The characters are pulsating with life and are evidently drawn by one who knows the island and its people well.

WILLIAM FENWICK HARRIS

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